Livestock and Meat Situation

ECONOMICS, STATISTICS, AND COOPERATIVES SERVICE
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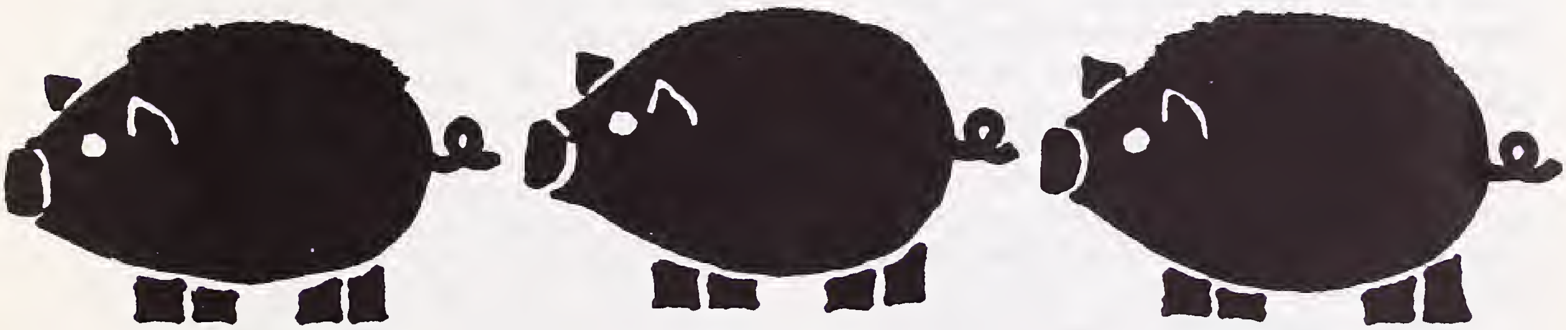
Approved by the World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board



HOGS ON FARMS JUNE 1, FARROWINGS, AND PIG CROPS

Item	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978/77
	1,000 head	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*1,000 head*	*% change*
Inventory	47,860	53,930	54,480	54,930	+1
Breeding	7,358	8,388	8,693	8,799	+1
Market	40,502	45,542	45,787	46,131	+1
-60 lb.	18,396	21,798	21,566	20,764	-4
60-119 lb.	9,914	11,160	10,896	11,239	+3
120-179 lb.	6,851	7,205	7,681	8,005	+4
180-219 lb.	4,271	4,365	4,593	5,021	+9
220 + lb.	1,070	1,014	1,051	1,102	+5
Sows farrowing					
Dec.-May	4,973	5,777	6,050	6,014	-1
June-Nov.	4,952	5,849	6,014	[1] 6,247	+4
Pig crops					
Dec.-May	35,530	42,177	42,959	42,343	-1
June-Nov.	35,656	42,218	43,232	[1] 44,978	+4
Pigs per litter					
Dec.-May	7.14	7.30	710	7.04	-1
June-Nov.	7.20	7.22	7.19	[1] 7.20	0

[1] Intentions.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

by Eldon Ball

Livestock prices advanced steadily through late May on the strength of improving economic conditions as well as bullish news from USDA. The January 1 cattle and calves inventory was perhaps 2 million head under industry expectations. After initial estimates of 1978 pork production at 110 percent of a year ago, the March producer survey suggested a much more modest increase. And with April 7-States feedlot placements down 12 percent from a year ago, both cash and near-term fed cattle futures quotations topped $60 per 100 pounds. Market hog prices reached a 2-year high.

However, April feedlot placements largely reflected the decision of many farmers to graze out more than 1 million acres of wheat. Placements during May jumped sharply. In response to rising food prices, particularly beef and pork prices, a decision was made to relax meat import restrictions. And while the underlying economic factors were little changed, psychological factors turned bearish. Prices retreated. But just as the upswing carried prices too far, the correction may have been equally excessive.

Pork Producers Increase Output Slowly

Pork producers may increase output 2 to 3 percent during the second half of 1978, based on the June 1 inventory of market hogs by weight groups. An increase of 2 percent in both summer and fall quarter hog slaughter seems likely.

With a larger than expected number of market hogs weighing 120-pounds-and-over, seasonal price fluctuations will be less. Summer marketings should return an average price near $50 per hundredweight, while the limited fall-over-summer increase in production may hold prices later this year within $2 to $3 of the summer average.

Through June of this year, pork production was unchanged from the 1977 first-half total. If second half developments are as outlined, pork supplies for the year will increase about 1 percent with per capita pork consumption up about one-half pound from last year's 61.5 pounds per person. But growth in consumer income and a cutback in beef supplies will push retail pork prices 12 to 13 percent higher this year. Prices may be up about a tenth in the second half.

Hog producers planned an increase of 4 percent in the number of sows to farrow during June-November. By quarters, intended farrowings in 14 States for June-August were little changed from March intentions, but show a 3-percent increase over revised 1977 data. Fall quarter intentions from producers in the 14 States also suggest a 3-percent increase.

The June 1 breeding inventory was up 1 percent from a year ago. Cumulative sow slaughter during the breeding months for summer farrowings was up about 1 percent. While gilt withholding more than offset this increase, a somewhat larger breeding inventory had been anticipated. Actual farrowings this summer are expected to meet or exceed reported intentions.

During May, the first breeding month for fall farrowings, sow slaughter under Federal inspection was reduced 4 percent from a year ago, while, according to packer data, gilt slaughter as a percent of total barrow and gilt slaughter dropped to a 10-year low. This ratio increased seasonally during the first week of June, probably in response to across-the-board weakness in livestock prices. Still, fall quarter farrowings are likely to exceed intentions. Barring conception problems that have plagued the industry for the past several months, the increase in farrowings could more than double that implied by intentions.

Sow Slaughter Balance Sheet, 14 States

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	Million head					
December 1 breeding[1]	7.4	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.3
December-February						
Comm. sow slaughter[2]	1.1	1.0	.9	.7	.9	.9
Gilts added	1.3	1.2	.7	1.0	1.1	.5
March 1 breeding	7.6	7.6	6.1	6.7	7.0	6.9
March-May						
Comm. sow slaughter[2]	.8	.9	.7	.6	.8	.8
Gilts added	.9	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.3
June 1 breeding	7.7	7.5	6.2	7.1	7.4	7.4
June-August						
Comm. sow slaughter[2]	1.0	1.3	.7	.7	.9	
Gilts added	.8	.6	.5	.4	.8	
September 1 breeding	7.5	6.8	6.0	6.8	7.3	
September-November						
Comm. sow slaughter	1.0	1.5	.8	1.0	1.0	
Gilts added	.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	

[1] December previous year. [2] 85% of estimated U.S. commercial sow slaughter.

However, with a larger number of first-litter gilts in the breeding inventory, pigs-per-litter numbers may not match recent highs.

Depending on the level of actual farrowings, first half 1979 hog slaughter could be up 6 to 10 percent. Assuming farm prices of corn at or near the loan rate this fall and winter, December-May 1979 farrowings may increase another 6 to 8 percent. Annually, hog slaughter during 1979 could then increase 6 to 9 percent.

At the upper end of this range, per capita pork consumption would exceed 66 pounds, the highest since 1974 when consumption topped 69 pounds per person.

Market hog prices would then be expected to average $44 to $47 per 100 pounds; retail pork prices, about 2 to 3 percent lower than this year.

More Fed Beef in Prospect for Second Half

Wheat grazing may have been a significant factor affecting the pattern of feedlot placements this spring. Following a 12-percent reduction in net placements during April in the seven States, feeders responded with a 37-percent increase over a year ago during May. A year-to-year reduction in placements likely occured during June.

Colorado, Kansas, and Texas reported April placements down 9 percent from last year, but net placements in the three States jumped 41 percent in May. These States accounted for about a third of the more than 1 million acres of wheat grazed out under provisions of the 1978 wheat program. Corn Belt placements continued to exceed year earlier numbers during May. For the spring quarter, net placements in the 23 States may show a gain of 7 to 8 percent. The increase in fed marketings is estimated at 10 percent.

July 1 on feed numbers may be about a tenth larger than a year ago. Inventory data will reflect continued increases in heifer placements this spring, although the number of heifers on feed for slaughter April 1 was record large. Feeder cattle sales data from eight midwestern markets suggest increased weights of both steers and heifers going on feed. The inventory of heavy yearlings on feed July 1 may be up 4 to 5 percent with a similar

Hogs and pigs, breeding inventory and sow slaughter, United States[1]

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	Million head								
December 1 breeding[2]	9,189	9,645	8,475	8,650	8,605	7,389	7,574	8,011	8,612
December-May sow slaughter	2,114	2,686	2,303	2,239	2,257	1,977	1,505	2,023	2,007
Gilts added-December-May	3,555	2,789	2,975	2,577	2,475	1,946	2,319	2,705	2,194
June 1 breeding	10,630	9,748	9,147	8,988	8,823	7,358	8,388	8,693	8,799
June-November sow ,slaughter	3,309	3,157	2,765	2,304	3,316	1,946	2,018	2,220	
Gilts added-June-November	2,324	1,884	2,268	1,921	1,882	2,162	1,641	2,139	

[1] Estimated commercial. [2] December previous year.

increase in summer marketings. Marketings will be heaviest through midsummer.

Three to 4 percent more fed cattle likely will be marketed in the fall quarter. For 1978, the number of cattle marketed through feedlots may be 5 to 7 percent greater than in the previous year.

Larger fed beef supplies will not be sufficient to offset reductions in slaughter of cattle off grass. Total beef production may be about 4 percent less this year, with the second half total down 6 to 7 percent.

Choice beef at retail may average 25 percent higher this summer than last. The recent downturn in fed cattle prices will initially be reflected in a wider farm-retail price spread. This fall, prices may average about 20 percent higher than a year ago.

In recent years, food prices, and in particular prices for red meat, held down the overall rate of inflation. In 1976, the consumer price index for all items jumped 6 percent from the previous year's level. Food prices increased 3 percent, while the index for beef and veal prices declined more than 3 percent. Last year, the inflation rate exceeded 6½ percent overall, food prices increased about 6 percent, but the beef and veal index declined one-half of 1 percent. While beef prices may average 20 percent higher in 1978, prices are only now catching up with the price inflation for other goods and services.

With the rise in retail beef prices unabated, the voluntary restraint agreements between the United States and exporting countries will be renegotiated to allow an additional 200 million pounds product weight of meat imports this year. The increased allowance will raise total imports to about 1.5 billion pounds product weight and will add about 1 pound per person to domestic consumption.

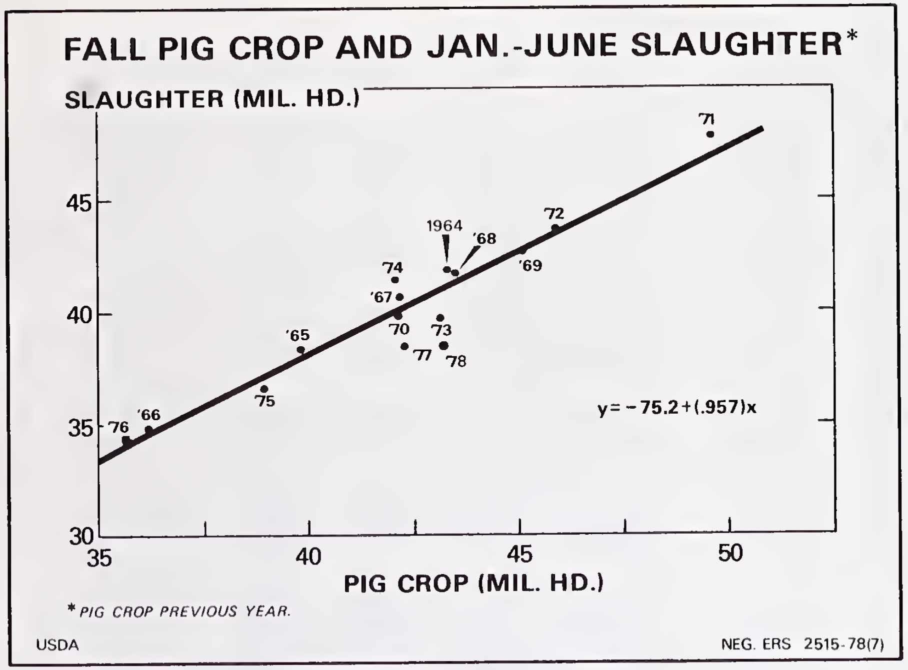
Because most imported beef is of processing grade, the impact of larger supplies on prices of cows and processed beef should be greater than on prices of feedlot cattle and Choice beef. In the second half of the year, hamburger prices could be held 4 to 5 cents per pound below what they otherwise would be, for Choice beef, maybe 1 to 2 cents lower. Utility cow prices may decline by $2 to $3 per hundredweight as a result, and slaughter steer prices by $0.50 per 100 pounds under what they otherwise would have been. However, in the short run, the psychological impact of additional imports could be greater than actual longer-term effects of increased supply.

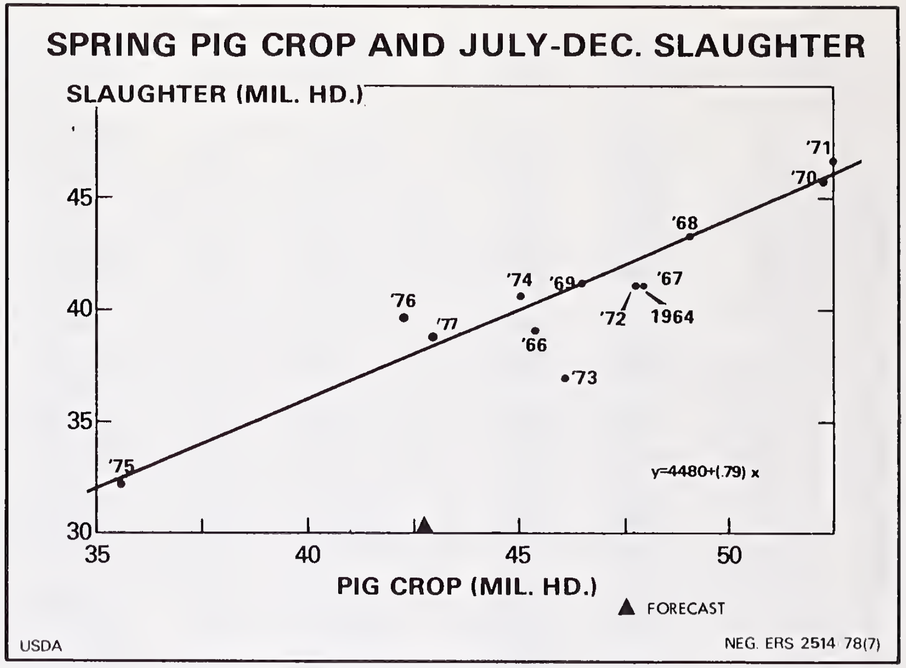
Slaughter for 1979 will be drawn from the midyear cattle inventory. Seven to 8 percent fewer heifers 500 pounds and over are seen for July 1. Heifers for slaughter, as opposed to breeding herd replacements, may be down as much as a tenth; yearling steers, down perhaps 5 percent.

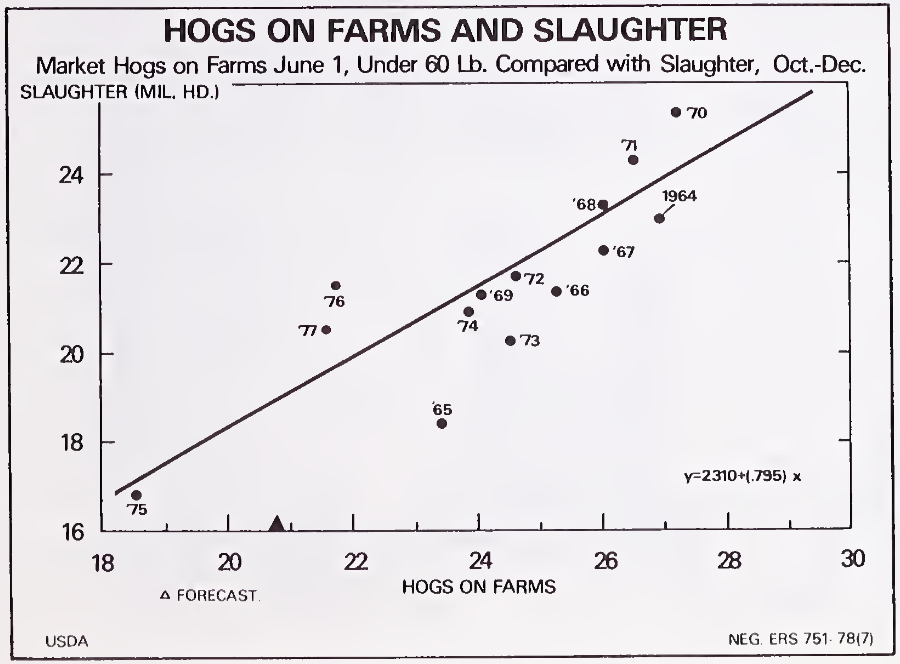
The number of calves born during the first half of 1977, as a percent of the annual calf crop, was unusually large. If more typical calving patterns are observed this year, the number of calves on farms July 1 could be 7 to 8 percent fewer.

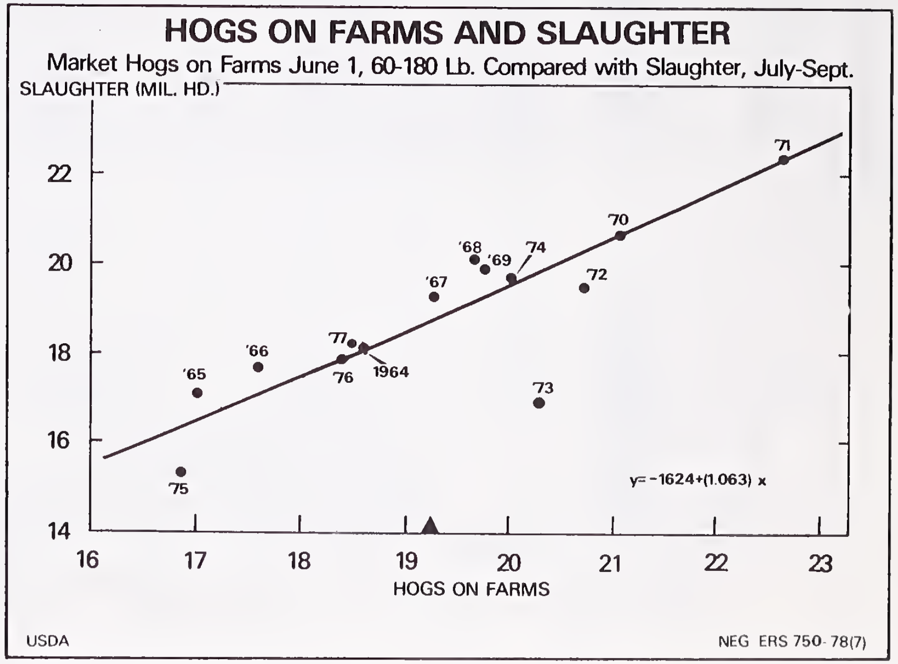
Next year, steer and heifer slaughter based on estimates of July inventory data may be reduced 5 to 7 percent. The percentage reduction in cow slaughter will be greater, but normal culling should hold cow slaughter to around 15 percent of the January 1, 1979, cow inventory which is expected to total about 48½ million head.

Per capita beef consumption during 1978 is now expected to total about 120 pounds (carcass equivalent), 5 percent less than last year. For 1979, consumption may drop to 110 pounds per person, if imports subject to quota total about 1.2 billion pounds product weight. At retail, Choice beef prices would be expected to advance 10 to 15 percent annually. Slaughter steer prices in the $59-to $63-per-hundredweight range would be consistent with such an increase in retail prices.


FALL PIG CROP AND JAN.-JUNE SLAUGHTER*
SLAUGHTER (MIL. HD.)
PIG CROP (MIL. HD.)
y= −75.2+(.957)x
* PIG CROP PREVIOUS YEAR.
USDA
NEG. ERS 2515-78(7)


SPRING PIG CROP AND JULY-DEC. SLAUGHTER
SLAUGHTER (MIL. HD.)
PIG CROP (MIL. HD.)
y=4480+(.79) x
▲ FORECAST
USDA
NEG. ERS 2514 78(7)


HOGS ON FARMS AND SLAUGHTER
Market Hogs on Farms June 1, Under 60 Lb. Compared with Slaughter, Oct.-Dec.
SLAUGHTER (MIL. HD.)
HOGS ON FARMS
y=2310+(.795) x
△ FORECAST.
USDA
NEG. ERS 751-78(7)


HOGS ON FARMS AND SLAUGHTER
Market Hogs on Farms June 1, 60-180 Lb. Compared with Slaughter, July-Sept.
SLAUGHTER (MIL. HD.)
HOGS ON FARMS
y= −1624+(1.063) x
USDA
NEG ERS 750-78(7)

Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1977 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1978 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	Dollars per 100 pounds									
SLAUGHTER STEERS:										
Omaha:										
Choice, 900-1100 lb.	40.11	40.35	42.29	41.83	43.13	43.62	45.02	48.66	52.52	57.28
Good, 900-1100 lb.	36.24	36.24	37.89	37.93	39.34	39.81	40.70	44.30	47.70	51.96
California, Choice 900-1100 lb.	40.53	40.88	44.16	44.43	44.97	44.75	46.81	51.50	55.91	59.65
Colorado, Choice 900-1100 lb.	39.77	40.64	42.62	42.57	43.94	43.70	44.28	49.26	53.49	58.32
Texas, Choice 900-1100 lb.	40.14	40.52	42.20	42.10	43.69	43.72	44.75	49.21	53.10	58.23
COWS:										
Omaha:										
Commercial	25.97	26.72	25.25	24.67	26.00	28.62	31.64	33.78	38.18	40.28
Utility	25.38	26.12	24.89	23.80	25.02	27.59	30.34	32.44	36.94	39.21
Cutter	23.92	24.44	23.45	22.45	23.55	25.72	28.95	30.68	35.38	37.34
Canner	22.12	22.24	21.59	20.90	21.96	24.24	26.95	29.04	33.22	34.74
VEALERS:										
Choice, S. St. Paul	46.20	41.54	42.50	40.98	40.50	40.50	43.75	47.60	69.45	77.26
FEEDER STEERS:										
Kansas City:										
Choice, 400-500 lb.	45.27	46.06	44.48	42.95	43.84	46.15	51.78	57.64	61.10	68.17
Choice, 600-700 lb.	41.99	40.85	40.82	39.94	41.33	44.07	47.60	52.00	55.08	60.36
Good, 600-700 lb.	38.30	36.98	36.76	37.66	38.33	40.28	44.00	47.76	51.00	57.36
All weights and grades	39.61	39.04	40.18	38.79	39.71	42.85	46.89	51.39	53.81	59.85
Amarillo:										
Choice, 600-700 lb.	38.75	39.10	38.78	39.68	41.83	44.22	47.91	552.52	54.33	59.28
Good, 600-700 lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia Auctions:										
Choice, 600-700 lb.	36.60	36.12	35.19	36.10	37.67	40.38	44.12	448.90	51.00	55.00
Good, 400-500 lb.	35.05	35.12	32.88	34.45	37.25	38.88	43.75	49.10	51.50	57.20
SLAUGHTER HOGS:										
Barrows and Gilts:										
Omaha:										
Nos. 1 & 2, 200-220 lb.	44.81	41.71	41.44	40.55	45.48	46.98	49.77	48.04	46.65	50.22
Nos. 1 & 2, 220-240 lb.	44.81	41.71	41.40	40.43	45.38	46.95	49.72	48.01	46.60	50.15
All weights	43.82	41.09	40.47	38.86	43.61	45.66	48.65	47.39	45.89	48.98
Sioux City	44.34	41.39	40.97	39.44	44.13	46.08	49.26	47.77	46.22	49.25
7 markets[1]	44.38	41.40	40.83	39.33	43.99	45.99	48.83	47.50	46.04	49.17
Sows:										
7 markets[1]	38.00	37.08	36.02	33.55	36.21	39.63	44.43	43.36	42.96	44.99
FEEDER PIGS:										
Nos. 1 & 2, So. Mo., 40-50 lb. (per hd.)	39.84	37.46	34.94	32.32	30.38	35.88	44.12	51.63	54.57	54.08
SLAUGHTER LAMBS:										
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	51.46	53.75	55.69	55.06	58.75	61.44	64.88	76.69	73.12	72.85
Lambs, Choice, So. St. Paul	48.67	51.28	52.80	51.52	56.35	60.79	62.95	70.08	63.25	67.00
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	16.75	19.62	19.69	20.88	25.75	26.19	26.94	28.40	23.81	24.15
Ewes, Good, So. St. Paul	12.80	14.22	13.75	13.50	16.40	19.00	18.25	17.56	17.00	16.40
FEEDER LAMBS:										
Choice, San Angelo	50.75	54.31	55.75	63.19	68.83	67.00	76.31	80.85	73.33	75.05
Choice, So. St. Paul	48.58	50.55	52.90	55.08	60.68	64.97	65.52	66.66	62.32	62.56
FARM PRICES:										
Beef cattle:	34.50	34.70	35.10	34.30	35.50	37.20	39.90	43.80	47.30	57.30
Calves	37.10	38.00	37.20	36.80	37.50	40.80	44.50	49.10	52.90	58.30
Hogs	42.80	40.30	39.90	37.80	41.50	43.90	47.90	46.80	44.80	47.80
Sheep	12.40	13.40	13.20	14.10	14.60	16.30	17.60	19.20	19.30	18.80
Lambs	49.10	51.30	52.60	52.40	56.90	61.00	62.60	67.70	64.20	67.20
MEAT PRICES:										
Wholesale:										
Midwest Markets:[2]										
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb.	62.49	63.04	65.87	65.47	68.10	68.74	71.08	74.88	81.43	88.48
Heifer beef, Choice, 500-600 lb.	60.78	61.09	63.89	63.85	66.34	66.96	69.22	73.27	80.15	86.74
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	51.12	50.73	48.46	48.32	51.97	57.64	62.92	67.79	74.13	76.17
Pork loins, 8-14 lb.	85.21	85.52	85.60	76.95	88.70	91.60	92.63	90.04	89.29	97.70
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb.	63.96	55.04	49.15	43.79	51.32	59.37	67.14	74.58	70.61	66.97
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb.	75.47	75.77	84.62	94.22	92.09	83.00	87.76	80.35	72.34	78.45
East Coast:										
Steer beef, Choice 600-700 lb.	66.10	66.71	69.44	69.02	71.46	72.32	74.70	78.21	84.60	92.18
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 35-45 lb.	101.82	107.06	110.90	107.37	118.33	124.19	128.86	135.72	133.11	135.93
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 55-65 lb.	101.67	106.75	110.66	103.12	115.50	119.36	124.50	130.32	123.00	131.57
West Coast:										
Steer Beef, Choice, 600-700 lb.	66.91	66.98	70.62	71.43	72.58	72.19	74.57	79.25	85.51	92.37
Retail:										
Beef, Choice	139.2	138.9	141.5	141.9	144.8	148.2	151.2	154.6	162.9	172.7
Veal	181.9	181.5	180.5	184.9	184.5	176.5	180.3	183.0	186.0	191.3
Pork	130.3	130.8	126.9	127.5	130.6	133.8	138.4	139.4	140.9	141.4
Lamb	193.2	188.6	189.5	193.9	190.1	199.8	206.8	214.0	220.3	224.7
Price Indexes (BLS, 1967=100)										
Wholesale meat	172.8	171.4	175.7	174.7	183.6	185.9	198.2	197.6	105.3	216.0
Retail meat	177.4	177.7	176.3	174.5	178.3	182.2	187.5	192.0	197.1	202.8
Beef and veal	164.0	164.1	163.7	166.0	168.0	170.5	175.6	179.2	186.3	196.2
Pork	196.8	197.6	194.2	193.8	191.7	198.4	204.5	209.2	212.9	213.6
Other meats	179.7	179.9	179.0	180.0	182.3	185.3	190.0	196.2	198.9	202.1
LIVESTOCK-FEED RATIOS, OMAHA[2]										
Beef steer-corn	24.2	24.2	23.6	20.7	21.1	21.7	22.2	22.8	23.3	24.4
Hog-corn	26.4	24.6	22.6	19.2	21.4	22.7	24.0	22.2	20.4	20.9

[1] St. Louis N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. [2] Bushels of No. 2 Yellow Corn equivalent in value of 100 pounds liveweight.

Selected marketings, slaughter and stock statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1977							1978				
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
FEDERALLY INSPECTED:													
Slaughter:													
Cattle	1,000 head	3,374	3,085	3,489	3,320	3,282	3,244	3,200	3,238	3,046	3,243	2,969	3,215
Steers	1,000 head	1,683	1,481	1,636	1,477	1,422	1,416	1,438	1,500	1,450	1,553	1,410	1,549
Heifers	1,000 head	890	839	990	1,010	969	866	862	905	851	934	855	909
Cows	1,000 head	726	695	782	758	818	892	840	778	691	693	643	688
Bulls and stags	1,000 head	75	71	80	76	74	70	60	54	54	63	61	68
Calves	1,000 head	368	352	411	403	392	398	387	368	336	386	304	288
Sheep and lambs	1,000 head	550	468	553	568	525	477	441	425	390	487	430	451
Hogs	1,000 head	5,695	4,908	6,148	6,514	6,507	6,885	6,186	5,969	5,840	6,794	6,213	6,298
Percentage sows	Percent	6	7	6	5	5	6	6	5	6	5	4	
Average liveweight per head													
Cattle	Pounds	1,031	1,023	1,021	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,033	1,041	1,037	1,033	1,032	1,033
Calves	Pounds	217	208	213	207	211	206	196	211	208	205	207	220
Sheep and lambs	Pounds	104	104	103	103	109	110	109	111	113	113	113	112
Hogs	Pounds	241	239	238	236	239	243	239	236	233	234	237	241
Average dressed weight													
Beef	Pounds	609	602	602	602	597	596	597	606	605	605	607	608
Veal	Pounds	126	123	125	124	126	123	116	125	122	119	119	126
Lamb and mutton	Pounds	51	51	51	51	54	55	56	56	57	57	57	56
Pork	Pounds	173	171	169	168	171	173	171	169	167	167	170	172
Production:													
Beef	Mil. lb.	2,049	1,854	2,092	1,993	1,956	1,929	1,908	1,956	1,838	1,956	1,798	1,948
Veal	Mil. lb.	47	43	51	49	49	48	45	46	41	46	37	38
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	28	24	28	29	28	26	24	24	22	28	24	25
Pork	Mil. lb.	980	835	1,033	1,090	1,107	1,189	1,053	1,006	973	1,132	1,053	1,083
COMMERCIAL:													
Slaughter:[1]													
Cattle	1,000 head	3,628	3,307	3,750	3,572	3,556	3,542	3,470	3,468	3,268	3,467	3,180	3,435
Calves	1,000 head	440	420	485	475	471	474	450	425	387	439	352	336
Sheep and lambs	1,000 head	570	486	578	588	545	495	455	438	402	502	450	468
Hogs	1,000 head	5,957	5,121	6,410	6,762	6,771	7,198	6,528	6,240	6,090	7,068	6,459	6,556
Production:													
Beef	Mil. lb.	2,182	1,970	2,229	2,122	2,095	2,080	2,045	2,077	1,953	2,073	1,910	2,066
Veal	Mil. lb.	66	62	72	71	70	68	63	62	56	60	50	52
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	29	25	29	30	29	27	25	25	23	28	25	26
Pork	Mil. lb.	1,021	869	1,074	1,136	1,151	1,241	1,108	1,050	1,013	1,179	1,093	1,125
COLD STORAGE STOCKS FIRST OF MONTH:[2]													
Beef	Mil. lb.	447	413	374	350	346	301	291	316	314	319	357	372
Veal	Mil. lb.	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	11	13	13	12	13
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	15	14	14	14	12	10	9	10	9	9	8	9
Pork	Mil. lb.	270	228	179	145	158	166	209	186	174	174	218	281
Total meat and meat products[3]	Mil. lb.	802	723	629	569	579	532	565	567	560	574	662	748
FOREIGN TRADE:													
Imports: (carcass weight)													
Beef and veal	Mil. lb.	145	166	187	200	136	103	236	145	166	200	227	
Pork	Mil. lb.	42	39	35	32	27	17	50	42	42	50	46	
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	2	1	1	1	([4])	1	3	3	4	3	5	
Exports: (carcass weight)													
Beef and veal	Mil. lb.	8.96	9.13	10.36	8.63	9.02	8.56	11.58	10.05	13.43	12.99	13.45	
Pork	Mil. lb.	24.46	21.51	23.11	27.14	26.44	28.48	25.20	23.53	14.60	19.15	21.50	
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	.28	.21	.19	.45	.48	.39	.39	.32	.29	.55	.21	
Live animal imports:													
Cattle	Number	82,838	36,451	32,183	50,438	63,641	199,276	226,361	99,989	116,515	96,058	145,015	
Hogs	Number	3,881	5,368	4,519	3,929	3,382	3,090	3,042	2,282	3,851	6,386	12,181	
Sheep and lambs	Number	23	47	979	659	5,241	1,202	180	3	1	0	1	
Live animal exports:													
Cattle	Number	8,750	8,159	9,672	15,010	10,787	11,873	11,846	4,962	7,419	5,351	6,304	
Hogs	Number	1,768	289	933	1,224	485	1,110	849	652	659	1,134	659	
Sheep and lambs	Number	11,759	8,798	13,281	14,905	24,710	14,771	31,537	5,964	3,255	12,013	3,859	

[1] Federally inspected and other commercial. [2] Beginning Jan. 1977 excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler. [3] Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the meats listed. [4] Less than 500,000 lb.

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